

*D. Wm Thornton*

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[COMMUNICATED.]

**Liberia a means of abolishing the Slave Trade.**

THE benefits to be expected from a Colony of free blacks on the Coast of Africa, are very numerous. To the statesman, it offers the only reasonable hope of removing from our country the deadliest of her evils; to the Christian and philosopher, the establishment of civilization and true religion, in a land hitherto a prey to ignorance and crime; to the philanthropist and all, the destruction of the most atrocious and abominable traffick, that ever disgraced human nature or desolated the world. For it is the peculiar attribute of the *slave trade*, that, instead of comfort and happiness, its returns are misery; and that for the paltry gain of the few, it inflicts ineffable and lasting torments on the many. Nor are its products (as we remarked in a former essay), like those of other commerce, consumable and transitory; but, once introduced, they cannot be destroyed or removed; and though there is no consumption, they beget a constant morbid desire of supply. We shall not here detail, what have so often been repeated, the horrors of the slave trade; for there is



no human being in this country, who has not heard them, and hearing, has not cursed them, and prayed for their suppression. In the earliest dawn of our national history, they were the subject of debate and universal indignation; as soon as practicable, the market of this country was closed against them; the strictest laws were passed, for the punishment of our citizens engaged in them; and we took the lead in effectual measures for their total abolition. But our measures have been more energetic on paper than in reality; they have been rather legislative than physical; and although we set the example, the British, in their imitation, have surpassed us. All who read the daily journals, and are familiar with the events of the time, must have remarked how much more efficient is the British force, cruizing on the coast of Africa, than our's, on the same station and for the same good purpose. Indeed, no squadron, however powerful and active, will ever be competent to the suppression of the slave trade, unless it be assisted by settlements at important points along the coast. The thousand little rivers, creeks, and bays, that indent the shores of Africa, elude the search of the mariner or refuse him admission in their shallow waters, while they afford hiding and lurking places for those concerned in the traffick, and well acquainted, from their habits and experience, with the geography of the country. If any one particular haunt, mart, or factory, be discovered and broken up, they send word into the interior, that slaves must be brought to some less frequented, and unsuspected part of the coast; and thither they steal to receive them, and, while taking in their living cargo of human merchandise, lie concealed under the woody banks of unknown winding streams.

The only way to obviate this evasion, is to found colonies or establishments along the coast, in such situations as to command the most frequented markets, and sustain each other in attacks and defence. But even this would not, of itself, be sufficient; nor would these settlements effect their best results by violence. The principal object of them should be, to teach the natives milder and more Christian modes of commerce; to rouse them to a sense of the criminal nature of the one they practise; to form alliances of trade and friendship with the nations of the interior; and to make the slave trade unprofitable by refusing to engage



in it, yet tempting the people to commerce with the products of European skill and science.

But few slaves, comparatively, are furnished by the petty tribes along the coast, which seem to have been exhausted by the demand: the great source whence they are procured, is Central Africa. Thence they are sent in multitudes, across the burning desert, to Fezzan and the Mediterranean, and distributed throughout the continent; and large bodies of them are driven, like cattle, to the shores of the Indian Ocean and the Atlantic, to supply the markets of America and Asia. The origin of the trade and its great promoter and support, are found in the thirst of gain of the natives and the whites. The latter would exchange their desirable commodities for nothing but slaves, and the former, (poor savages) rather than forego the gratification of possessing them, submitted to the price. The Africans, universally, are great traffickers. They engage so zealously in trade, that no desert—no dangers—no privations can deter them; and many of them wander all their lives, bartering one thing for another. Slavery already existed among them; even the slave trade was carried on to some extent, in the interior and to the Moorish nations; and the proposal therefore was not so shocking, the alternative not insuperable. By yielding, they have given unconsciously a wider and deadlier range to the detestable institution. But they may be weaned from it, as they were seduced to undertake it. They are naturally mild and hospitable, peaceable and timid, docile and anxious to be instructed; and although altered by the wars and predatory inroads and private feuds, which the slave trade occasions to obtain its victims, they are not yet irreclaimable. To reason with them on the injustice and horrid features of the custom would be useless, for “they know not what they do;” to compel them to desist, would be impossible, as long as there are any purchasers; to destroy the demand from the Atlantic sea-board, the attempt has proved abortive hitherto, and must always be extremely difficult and expensive; and even to crush it in that direction, were almost fruitless, for it would still exist in the interior, and to the Eastern and Mediterranean coasts. The only effectual remedy then for the slave trade, is to establish civilized and powerful colonies on the South-west coast, to be markets for the natives, where

they may sell every thing but slaves, and procure in exchange every article they desire. At the same time, a force should be kept cruising off the coast, to throw obstructions in the way of the trade, and by harrassing those engaged in it, make it so dangerous, uncertain and expensive, as to drive the natives into the more lucrative and more humane commerce offered them.

If such a commerce would be a powerful agent in the cause, (which we think must be admitted on all hands), it is certainly practicable only by the intervention of settlements on the coast. It could not be carried on without them, nor sustained by the irregular and uncertain visits of vessels to various and varying points. As the colonies grew in wealth and size, they would find it in their power often to enforce what persuasion had failed to effect; the nations, especially of the interior, would feel more respect and repose more confidence; and treaties might be entered into by the two, providing for all that we have recommended.

That colonies can be established, exist, and flourish on the shores of Africa, is demonstrated by the Portuguese and French settlements, Sierra Leone and Liberia. That treaties can be formed with the nations of the interior, by which commerce may be carried on; and that they are not unwilling to relinquish the slave trade for some other, if it be as profitable; may be deduced from the nature of their country, and from their character and habits of life, and is clearly proved by their own declarations, as related by travellers among them. Distance, which might be urged as an objection by people unacquainted with the subject, would be no impediment to lawful commerce, since it is not to the slave trade. If herds of human beings can be driven a thousand miles for sale, surely ivory and gold dust may be carried. The long journies of the caravans, not only from the North, but the East, West, and South, show that the native merchants take no note of distance. European products are met with, even now, (in small quantities, to be sure,) in the very centre of the continent, and are in universal demand and of inestimable value.

Of the willingness of the native sovereigns to establish such an intercourse, we have abundant evidence in the journal of Denham and Clapperton's recent expedition. The latter visited Sackatoo early in 1824. It is in lat. 13° 4' 52" N. and

long. 6° 12' E.: that is, about 500 miles West of Lake Tchad, 12 or 13 hundred South-west of Tripoli, and 5 or 6 hundred North of the Bight of Benin. It is the capital of Soudan, and is supposed to have been built, about the year 1805, by the Felatahs, when they overran and subjugated the country. It is one of the most populous cities of Central Africa, containing forty thousand inhabitants; is laid out in regular well-built streets; and surrounded by walls from 20 to 30 feet high, with twelve gates, which are regularly closed at sunset. "There are two large mosques, and several other places for prayer. The inhabitants are principally Felatahs, possessing numerous slaves. Such of the latter as are not employed in domestic duties, reside in houses by themselves, where they follow various trades; the master, of course, reaping the profits. Their usual employments are weaving, house-building, shoe-making, and iron work: many bring fire-wood to market for sale. Those employed in raising grain, and tending cattle, of which the Felatahs have immense herds, reside in villages without the city. It is customary for private individuals to free a number of slaves every year, according to their means, during the great feast after the Rhamadan. The enfranchised seldom return to their native country, but continue to reside near their old masters, still acknowledging them as their superiors, and presenting them yearly with a portion of their earnings. The trade of Sackatoo is at present inconsiderable, owing to the disturbed state of the surrounding country. The necessaries of life are very cheap: butchers' meat is in great plenty, and very good. The exports are principally civet and blue check tobes, (a sort of shirt,) which are manufactured by the slaves from Nyffee,\* of whom the men are considered as the most expert weavers in Soudan, and the women the best spinners. The common imports are goora nuts, brought from the borders of the Ashantee; and coarse calico and woollen cloth, in small quantities, with brass and pewter dishes,† and some few spices from Nyffee. The

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\* A city to the North-west.

† Brought from the coast. Clapperton's dinner was sent to him every day from the Sultan's table, on pewter dishes, with the London stamp. At



“Arabs, from Tripoli and Ghadamis, bring unwrought silk, otto of roses, spices and beads: slaves are both exported and imported. A great quantity of Guinea corn is taken every year by the Tuaricks,\* in exchange for salt. The market is extremely well supplied, and is held daily from sunrise to sunset.”†  
 “The Felatah Tribes extend over an immense space of country: they are found throughout the whole of Soudan, quite to Timbuctoo. They have large towns among the Mandara mountains, South of Lake Tchad, and form a principal part of the population of some of the cities on the Niger. They and their language are so widely spread, that persons have met and understood each other, who were born, probably, 1500 miles distant from each other. They are a very handsome race of people, of a deep copper colour, who seldom mix their blood with that of the negroes, having a peculiar language of their own, and are Moslem.”‡

Bello, the Sultan of Sackatoo, is a man of a very liberal mind, great intelligence, and a most amiable character. “He is a most noble-looking man, 44 years of age, although much younger in appearance, five feet ten inches high, portly in person, with a short curling black beard, a small mouth, a fine forehead, a Grecian nose, and large black eyes.”§ Clapperton took every occasion of urging him to abolish the traffick in slaves, and to prevent any from being sent through his dominions to the sea. He was exceedingly surprised to learn that there were no slaves in England, but that every body was paid for his services. “He asked me if the king of England would send him a consul and a physician, to reside in Soudan, and merchants to trade with his people; and what I had seen among them, which I thought the English would buy? Here again I enforced the discontinuance of the slave trade on the coast, as the only effectual method of inducing the king of England

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the market at Kano, (I believe it was,) a city between Sackatoo and Lake Tchad, he bought for three dollars, an English green cotton umbrella. These facts show the practicability of intercourse and trade.

\* The most powerful and finest of the Arab tribes of the desert.

† See Clapperton's journal of a visit to Sackatoo.

‡ See Denham's expedition to Mandara.

§ See Clapperton's journey to Sackatoo.

“to establish a consul and physician at Sackatoo; and that as  
“the Sultan could easily prevent all slaves from the Eastward,  
“passing through Haussa and Nyffee, it would be the consul’s  
“duty to see that engagement faithfully fulfilled. With re-  
“spect to what English merchants were disposed to buy, I par-  
“ticularized senna, gum arabic, bees’ wax, untanned hides, in-  
“digo, and ivory. I also endeavoured to impress on his mind,  
“that Soudan was the country best situated in all Central Afri-  
“ca for such a trade, which would, not only be the means of  
“enriching himself, but likewise all his subjects; and that all the  
“merchandise, from the East and from the West, would be con-  
“veyed through his territories, to the sea. ‘I will give the king  
“of England,’ said he, ‘a place on the coast to build a town.’  
“I asked him if the country he promised to give, belonged to  
“him? ‘Yes,’ said he, ‘God has given me all the land of the  
“Infidels.’ This admitted of no contradiction.\*

“He inquired if the king of England would give him a couple  
“of guns, with ammunition, and some rockets? I assured him  
“of his majesty’s compliance with his wishes, if he would con-  
“sent to put down the slave trade on the coast. I further point-  
“ed out to him, that, from the position of Sackatoo, it was in  
“the power of the king of England, to make him one of the  
“greatest princes in Africa, when all the trade from the East  
“and the West of the continent, would centre in his domin-  
“ions.”\* “On showing the Sultan my English saddle, he said  
“it was exactly like the ancient Arab saddle, described in one  
“of his books.” “He again renewed the subject of a consul  
“and physician and guns and rockets from England, which he  
“now recommended to be sent by Tripoli and Bornou. To the  
“latter proposal I gave a direct negative; for it was too expen-  
“sive and hazardous.” He spoke of the rebellion of the Greeks  
against the Turks, of the bombardment of Algiers, and of the  
English conquests in India.

“I endeavoured again to impress on his mind, that we should  
“be able to supply his subjects with all kinds of goods at a ve-  
“ry cheap rate. He dwelt much on receiving cloth, muskets,  
“and gunpowder; and asked me if I would not come back, and

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\* See Clapperton’s journey to Sackatoo.

“if the King of England would be induced to send out a consul  
“and physician, should he address a letter to his majesty on  
“the subject. He now asked me in what time they would  
“come: I told him they could be upon the coast in two months  
“after his wishes were known in England. He resumed: ‘let  
“me know the precise time, and my messengers shall be down  
“at the coast, to forward letters to me from the mission, on re-  
“ceipt of which I will send an escort to conduct it to Soudan.’  
“He also assured me that he was able to put an effectual stop  
“to the slave trade.”\* “He promised to have two messengers  
“waiting at the part of the coast that I should select, at whose  
“return he would send down an escort to the sea-coast.”\*

This, in my opinion, is the most powerful blow ever struck at the slave trade. Clapperton, soon after his arrival in England, re-embarked on his way to Sackatoo by the Bight of Benin.—He has been heard of within two days’ journey of Yaory, which is five days’ journey from Sackatoo, or, by a circuitous and safer route, twelve. This was early in February, 1826. Unfortunately, he had lost, by sickness, most of his companions.

(To be continued.)



## Settlements on the Gold Coast.

In our last number (page 110), we gave an extract from *Meredith* concerning the Customs of the Gold Coast. We now proceed to publish from the same author, and from Sir George Collier’s Report to the House of Commons, some account of the establishments made by civilized nations on this line of coast.

### APOLLONIA.

The first fort on the windward part of the Gold-coast, is Apollonia. It is about three miles eastward of a cape of that name, and is situated on a spacious plain, at about one hundred yards from the sea. About three miles from the fort, inland, there is a very fine lake of fresh water, that forms the boundary of the plain interiorly, and may be computed at six miles in cir-

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\* See Clapperton’s journey to Sackatoo, pp. 81, 83.



cumference. It is deep, for no bottom was found about the centre, with a line of thirty fathoms. There is a variety of fish here; the crocodile, or alligator, inhabits it; and a large species of snake has been discovered on its banks.

A small village is erected in this lake; the houses are formed on wooden piles; they are separated from each other, so that every house is insulated. The inhabitants form a communication by means of canoes, which are generally paddled by women. The original inhabitants of this village, are said to have been composed of disaffected and ill-disposed persons, who emigrated from their native country, Chamah, a small state some distance eastward of Apollonia, and where the Dutch have a fort. It is reported, the King at first refused them any indulgence, and desired them to depart from his kingdom: they however entreated him with much importunity, and informed him, they were willing to undergo the meanest office, if he would permit them to settle in any part of his country. At length, the King allotted to them a small spot of ground adjoining to the lake, but told them they must not build upon it, but endeavour to erect houses in the lake, so as to be secluded from his subjects. Necessity thus obliged them to exert all the ingenuity and art they were masters of; and after much labour, they succeeded in forming comfortable and secure houses of wood, chiefly of the bamboo cane. The inhabitants of this village, are careful in retaining their primitive language, and have no further intercourse with the Apollonians, than a trifling trade will admit of; which only consists of fish caught in the lake, and for which they get corn and rice in exchange. Whatever may have been their character and disposition, they appear to live peaceably and happy. Their situation is favourable to tranquillity, as no part of a family can move abroad without some difficulty, which affords no opportunity of using malpractices; and, fearful of incurring the displeasure of the King, they must be strict in their behaviour and conduct.

The country of Apollonia is for the most part flat, and abounds with wood and water, but no considerable river runs through it.

There are many small rivers, which form a communication in the wet season, and inundate a considerable part of the country: hence it is favourable for the production of rice, sugar-cane, or

whatever requires a wet soil. The natives cultivate rice, Indian-corn, yams, &c.; and a bulbous root called *coco*, which is of a globular form, and about the size of a small potatoe, but much firmer. There is abundance of sugar-cane in the country; and although the cultivation of it is not much attended to, it grows to a good size. The cocoa-nut tree is very plentiful near the sea; besides which, there are four kinds of palm-tree to be found in the country; the high and low palm, the date-tree, and the fan-leaved palm. The high palm tree grows to the height of sixty, eighty, and an hundred feet; and from it is procured an intoxicating liquid, that bears the name of palm-wine: it is got by simply making a hole at the top of the tree; in which hole they insert a reed, and in a short time the liquid flows through it, and is received into an earthen pot, secured for that purpose. The low palm yields a liquid likewise; but the tree is destroyed to obtain it. They remove the earth from the roots of the tree, and bring it to the ground; a fire is then made about the centre of the trunk, and when they conceive the heat has liquified the substance within it, they cut an oblong piece out of the top, to give it vent, and also bore a hole, and the liquor drops gradually through it. The wine obtained from this tree is more agreeable, and less intoxicating than the high-tree wine. It very seldom can be tasted in its natural state, unless at the tree; for as it is procured only in small quantities, the natives adulterate it pretty freely. If this liquid be tasted in its pure and original state, it will be found very agreeable, imparting a richness and delicacy of taste to the palate, scarcely to be excelled by any artificial liquid whatever.\* To climb the high palm-trees, which have no branches but at their top, and the straight and slender stems of which cannot support a ladder, requires some agility. The natives use a sort of girth, which they pass round the tree, and on which they seat themselves; then, with the assistance of their feet, and holding a rope that is fastened to the girth, in both hands, they force the girth suddenly upwards, so as to catch the rugged protuberances with which the stem is studded: by

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\* Palm-wine will not keep more than a few hours: it is drunk in a state of effervescence. The sap of newly fallen trees will run without the application of fire: this is only applied to force out the last remaining liquor.

means of these successive springs, the people here reach the top of the palm and cocoa-nut tree; where, still sitting, they work at their ease, either in procuring the palm-wine, or gathering the cocoa-nuts: they afterwards descend in the same manner. The wine is not the only produce of the palm-tree; by beating the leaves, filaments are obtained, from which they make ropes. They are fond of the fruit of the date-tree, which is smaller than the Egyptian date, and is in fact the wild date. It grows abundantly in low moist situations, and is generally found near stagnant pools. The fan-leaved palm is likewise found in moist situations: it bears a fruit, that yields an unctuous substance, of a strong fragrant smell: it is not known whether they make use of the fruit; of the stem they make drums. This species of palm grows to the height of forty or fifty feet, and about five feet in circumference; the leaves which project from the summit, in shape, something like a fan, give it a pretty appearance.

There is a variety of excellent timber in the country, capable of being converted to very useful purposes. The soil of Apollonia is generally good; the surface of the low land is chiefly light and sandy, for about four or five inches beneath which, it is rich clay; excepting near the Cape, there is scarcely a stone to be seen in the whole country. Among the wild animals, the elephant is sometimes seen in this country. There are numbers of monkeys about the lake, and a great variety of birds. Of the domestic animals, the King has a few horned cattle, and some good sheep; but the chief stock of the middling class, is poultry.

The sea breaks with such violence along the coast of Apollonia, that it cannot be approached without the utmost danger. There are no creeks, nor harbours. The coast is flat and sandy. There are very few fishermen in this country, and not many who are acquainted with the management of canoes; the surf being so violent, it deprives them of the advantage of going out to sea to fish: but those who are acquainted with the art of paddling canoes, perform their office with much dexterity. They will go off to vessels, and convey merchandise on shore with safety: when they wish to display a proof of their skill, they can conduct a canoe on shore with surprising velocity. They watch the sea when on the point of breaking, and every man betakes himself to



steering; which is performed by keeping the flat part of the paddle, parallel to the canoe, and giving it a quick motion, making nearly right angles with the canoe: when they have got the canoe on the summit of the sea, and when it is ready to break, this quick motion of the paddle is discontinued, and it is kept firmly in a parallel position; when the canoe flies on shore with great rapidity. The canoe must be kept on a balance, and as straight a course as possible be observed; otherwise it will over-set.

Europeans travel in two ways, either by sea in a *canoe*, or by land in a *hammock*.

*Canoes* are of different sizes, and paddled by from three to twenty-one canoe-men: the smaller-sized are used for fishing and other purposes by the Blacks; the Whites commonly use those worked by from seven to fifteen paddles.

A *hammock* is made of cotton, something like those used on-board ship, but larger and neater; generally brought from Brazil by the Portuguese. This is slung to a bamboo pole, about nine feet long, and covered by a cloth, in such way, that the person carried, can either sit up, or lie down in it, and borne by two men at a time, either on their shoulders or head, rested on a cloth, rolled round in the same way as our milk-maids carry their pails. To go a distance of twenty-five or thirty miles, it is usual to have six or eight bearers for each hammock; who relieve each other without stopping; and two or three more to carry any necessaries, particularly a case of liquor for the people to drink; without which, nothing is done in this country. Well supplied with rum, they will travel at the rate of five miles an hour.\*

The extent of Apollonia, like that of other maritime states in this country, is inaccurately defined: there is no exact ulterior boundary, until we arrive at towns and villages, the inhabitants of which, perhaps, acknowledge a distinct authority. It stretches about one hundred miles along the coast; how far inland, is not exactly known; it does not, however, exceed twenty miles.

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\* Two or three Europeans travelling in this way, with the flag of their country carried before them, attended by a number of stout black men, almost in a state of nature, singing and running, make a most whimsical procession.

The natives of this country, are generally tall and well formed; thick lips and flat noses, are not distinguishing features among them. They are courteous, kind, and hospitable, but for the most part, reserved in their manners; which is occasioned more by the nature of their government, than a natural disposition. They have the character of being brave and warlike; indeed, on many occasions they have confirmed this.

The dress of the men, consists of a piece of cloth of two or more fathoms, wrapt loosely about the body; they likewise wear a folded cloth round the loins. The dress of the women is much the same as that of the men; they wear bracelets, and neck-ornaments; some of them wear on their feet, brass rings, which are of an oval shape, and made to encircle the heel, and to extend to about the middle of the foot: on particular occasions, the women of consequence, exchange the brass for gold rings. Their houses are made of bamboo, and plastered with a strong loamy clay.

Of the religion of this country, nothing gratifying can be said: superstition does not appear to reign so triumphantly here, as in other states; very few pretend to profess supernatural powers, if we exclude those who claim a knowledge of the healing-art, and who are encouraged by the King.

The government of this country is solely in the hands of the King.

The trade of Apollonia, consists of gold, ivory, palm-oil, pepper, and some rice. The gold trade is sometimes considerable: the articles given in exchange, are gun-powder, Brazil tobacco, lead, iron, guns, India and some British cotton-manufacture. The trader is perfectly secure in this country: he meets with no impositions, nor exactions; his property is in no danger, and his person is considered sacred. It is usual for every trader, to give the King an annual gift, and, previous to his commencing trade, a regulated custom is paid; after which, he is at liberty to trade to any extent.

Sir GEORGE COLLIER states, that,

The fort of Apollonia, is one of the smallest upon the coast, and I may venture to add, is a discredit to Great Britain; as the colours of his Majesty are constantly subject to insult from

the native chief. The walls of the fort are extremely low, and the few guns there, had better be dismounted, and their carriages burnt, than be kept without the possibility of any useful purpose; for after one discharge, the guns would become useless, and unfit for another. Independently of the gun carriages being so defective, the garrison consists only of the Governor, and a gentleman exercising the functions of aide-de-camp and secretary, with half a dozen native servants; a force, I need scarcely remark, too insignificant even to be respected by the natives.—The King of Apollonia is one among the most arrogant and insolent of the chiefs upon the coast: he is, I understand, in the practice of using not only insulting language to the Governor, but insisting upon his wants being satisfied upon every occasion, from a knowledge of the Governor's entire incapacity to resist his demands.

Formerly the gold trade was respectable; but of late it has fallen off considerably: nor is that in ivory of consequence; and as the King is supplied with goods at the invoice prices, his portion of the trade almost ruins the little which is left to the two Europeans within the fort.—The landing on the beach is extremely dangerous, the surf frequently prevents all communication for days with ships in the offing; and the difficulty and expense in procuring canoes must be considerable, as one of them cannot be launched through the surf without the assistance of one-third of the native inhabitants of the town.

Fort Apollonia was, as I understood, established originally in the hope that it might lead to an advantageous communication with the interior to windward of Axim; Fort Axim being the most western Dutch settlement upon the Gold Coast.

In the present state and condition of Fort Apollonia, and the reduced nature of its trade, the abandonment of it would, in my judgment, be desirable. I believe tribute or rent is paid to the native chief, which, while we retain our claim to Fort Apollonia, must still be paid. The river Pencorba appears to be a much more desirable point for a fort; unless the Dutch, who formerly objected to such an establishment, as being contiguous to Axim, should still persist in this objection, and have power to enforce it.



## Concise History

*Of Establishments recently made by the Colonial Government of  
Liberia, on the Coast of Africa.*

### THE YOUNG SESTERS.

The last accounts of our Establishment in this country, yet transmitted home to the Board, stated, that the Colony has obtained, by cession from King Freeman, an indefinite extent of territory lying along both banks of Poor river—and had proceeded to the incipient occupation of it, by founding a factory on the beach, about two miles to the southward of the mouth of the same river.

King Freeman has engaged not only to guaranty this cession, but to protect the persons and property connected with the factory, in consideration of a monthly gratuity of ten bars (\$4.50).

In March, 1826, Jacob Warner received an appointment to reside at and carry on this establishment for the Colony, for one year:—for which service he was allowed 18 dollars *per mensem*; and was promised, in case he continued still to reside, after the termination of the year, ten acres of land in the Sesters territory, and certain perquisites arising out of the trade which he might be employed by individual colonists to transact on their account.

Mr. Warner associated with himself another colonist, who spent the first six months of his term at the factory, to assist him in the preparation of building materials. The Agent also employed, at a small compensation, a respectable old settler, to reside, and carry on a small public farm, for which the lands on which the factory is situated, are excellently adapted.

The want of vessels suited to the navigation of the coast during the bad season, left the factory in a languid state from March to November—when the inconvenience was in a great measure supplied by the completion of the colonial schooner *Catherine*.

But in the mean time, the friendly intercourse of the factor and his assistants with the country-people, and even with Free-

man himself, was badly sustained, and experienced frequent and very unpleasant interruptions. The government of this patriarchal, and, in many respects, estimable individual, has the fault of being excessively indulgent, relaxed—and, consequently, utterly inefficient. His own moral sentiments are those of an unenlightened Pagan, more strongly influenced by the prospect of immediate advantage, than any future, or moral considerations. Hence thefts and robberies, so far from being severely punished and suppressed, are encouraged by a misguided indulgence; and recent facts have proved further, that the King himself is not above the disgraceful meanness of sharing in the proceeds of such felonious acts, at the total sacrifice of every thing befitting his station, character, and real interest. He has, indeed, offered, and in several instances made, the most ample pecuniary satisfaction for these injuries. But his character for honesty and good faith, is ruined. There is about him an amiable weakness,—a weakness, which, connected with an uninformed conscience, is the source of his greatest faults. He is indeed one of those amiable, feeble, characters of whom Montesquieu says, “There is not stuff enough in him to make a good man.” But he is proud of our establishment on his territory—and willing, as he has often told me, *to relinquish to us one-half of his kingdom rather than to lose it.* He is, at this date, in arrears to the Colony to the amount of more than 100 bars, (about fifty dollars) besides, at least, ten thieves not only left unpunished, but secretly protected by him against the justice of the Colony. But, as bad as is the state of things to which these causes have led, it would perhaps have been, before this date, materially changed for the better, but for a most perilous war in which Freeman has imprudently involved himself, and which threatens, and I am apprehensive will soon end in, the subversion of his power, and the ruin of his country. His nearest neighbour of Trade Town has become his enemy—and is enabled by his wealth, and great influence, to obtain powerful auxiliaries, and carry his arms into the heart of the Sesters territory. I am this very day returned from a fruitless visit to Trade Town and Sesters, which has cost me a ten-days’ absence from Mensurado, for almost the sole purpose of mediating a settlement of their differences. But too much blood has been already

shed, and too strong a spirit of mutual vengeance stirred up between the parties, to admit of a reconciliation. One of the hostile parties must exterminate the other. And to this deplorable length I was, after three days spent in ineffectual efforts to reconcile them, obliged to leave them to carry their savage resentments; and gained by my mediation no other point, except that of giving to them, and the other neighbouring tribes, the strongest proof in my power, of the benevolent interest we take in their welfare. Both parties have most solemnly stipulated to respect the colonial property on the theatre of their hostilities. Both parties offered to give me the whole country of their enemy, provided I would assist them to subdue it. And Freeman and his allies engaged to enrol themselves, with all their people and country, as *vassals* and *fiefs* of the Colony, on condition of our assisting them against West. But, from the first, all were given expressly to understand, that our whole force was sacred to the purpose of self-defence alone, against the injustice and violence of the unprincipled—that while we were ready to benefit *all* our neighbours, we could injure *none*—and that if we could not prevent or settle the wars of the country, we should never take part in them.

It remained then, to be decided whether our factory at the Sesters was to be continued or suspended, till the fury of the blast was over. The possible effects of its discontinuance, even for a short time, were, on the one hand, not to be lightly incurred. We had expended some money, and been at great pains, to obtain the footing we held there. There was a fine little productive farm of five acres, filled with cassada, cotton, and sweet potatoes—the last article in abundance. There were buildings, enclosures, and stock, which ought, if possible, to be preserved. There was the *best watered* territory the Colony has, of which a suspension of our possession, for a short time, would, in the estimation of the natives, weaken our claim, to be retained.—These were powerful reasons for keeping up the establishment, even in the confusion and dangers of a savage war. But, on the other hand, it was evident, notwithstanding the professions of the parties at war, that neither our property nor the lives of our factors, were safe for an hour, without such a guard as it is utterly beyond our power to place them under. That little or no

trade could be expected during the continuance of the troubles; that admitting the sincere friendship of the chiefs, they were not able to control the refractory and excited passions of their people. I considered, also, that my own expected absence from the country for six or eight months, would perhaps leave the establishment in a more exposed state, and be made the occasion of greater licentiousness on the part of the warriors, both of West and Freeman, than could happen, if I were present to punish any violation of good faith:—and *resolved reluctantly, on withdrawing the factors, and suspending for a season, the operations of the factory and the farm.\**

I accordingly lost no time in engaging a trusty Krooman (neutral in the contest) to reside at and take care of the buildings, farm, and such property as could not be removed—and in bringing away all the residue. I have this evening returned; and can only hope that a few months will effectually remove all the obstacles out of the way of a peaceable and safe resumption of all our possessions and acquisitions in the Sesters.

The Board may assure themselves, that no loss of influence on this coast, has led to the unpleasant necessity of thus giving up for a season, this possession. On the contrary, new cessions of territory are offered us, and new invitations from a distance are constantly extended to us, to multiply our establishments. But at present we have not the means—we want people, vessels, funds, a regular and ample supply of trade-goods, to enable us to close with any more offers of this nature. My present aim and endeavour is, to compress all the business, and narrow down all the connexions and engagements of the Colony, to the narrowest compass possible—and simplify all our relations with the tribes about us; in order that the intercourse of the Colony with them, during my absence to the U. States, may be easy, safe, and mutually satisfactory and beneficial. The Sesters, the most distant of our establishments by 25 miles, is given up. One new one on Grand Bassa, is just formed—and for the arrangements contemplated, in relation to both of these, and the Junk factory, for the next ten months, I must refer to the next following papers of this series. *Monrovia, Feb. 4th, 1827.* J. A.

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\* The controversy between the chiefs, has, we believe, been amicably settled.—[Ed.]



## ST. JOHNS FACTORY.

*Monrovia, Feb. 6th, 1827.*

The history of this establishment, from its origin in 1825, to March, 1826, has been transmitted to the Board.

Connected with the Factory, is the lease and use of as much territory as the Colony chooses to possess, along the Southern bank of the South branch of the St. Johns river, on which that establishment is situated. This imperfect grant of territory may, hereafter, with very little difficulty, in my opinion, be converted into a purchase.

James Benson, a colonist, was employed in Dec. 1825, to reside and manage the trade of the Colony at this station—and has, up to the end of Dec. 1826, executed with great fidelity and success, the trust reposed in him. The Bassa chiefs, I am particularly happy to state, have acquitted themselves, with honour and punctuality, of all their engagements; affording protection to the factor and property—and punishing with exemplary severity, every one of the few depredators on the public property, who, in the beginning of the year, were detected in thievish acts.

Mr. Benson has received a compensation of thirty dollars per month—but no perquisites. The profits of the establishment have fully authorized this ample salary. It still remains, under the management of Andrew Harris, the principal source whence the Colony derives its yearly stock of rice—and is beginning to produce us considerable quantities of wood, oil, and ivory.—The mouth of the St. Johns river, as has been formerly stated, affords at all seasons of the year, a free entrance for all the coasting craft of the Colony. This establishment, it is of course intended to keep up during my absence to America. Mr. Harris will probably remain, to conduct it. The Grand Bassa people have almost universally discontinued the slave trade, and show no anxiety for its revival. They live under an energetic government, and have chiefs far more enlightened and worthy of confidence, than most of the tribes of this part of the coast enjoy. It is found a matter of expediency to conciliate and retain the friendship and active patronage of the chiefs by an annual present of about ten bars each, to the five of them—amount about \$22 50.

**BOB GRAY'S FACTORY.**

Bob Gray is one of the three Bassa chiefs, of whom I have been so fortunate as to purchase an indefinite and truly invaluable tract of lands lying for several miles along the Northern bank of the North branch of the St. Johns river. (The deed is enclosed, under cover of these papers.) The price stipulated to be paid for these lands, is 300 bars—one-half of which, being in assorted merchandise, is already paid; the other half, in tobacco, we have not had enough of that article to discharge the debt.

Gray engaged to build the Colony a factory at any place on the North bank of the St. Johns river, which I should designate for the purpose—to make of the purchase money of his lands, a stock in trade, with a view ultimately to turn over to the Colony all the produce he should be able to bring down from the interior of the country. This project I encouraged. The factory has been already built, and is now going into operation—and will form a new link of union between the tribes along the St. Johns and your Colony. The interests of both and all, I trust, are, at no great distance of time, to become perfectly identical—and one numerous and Christian nation, using our language, and enjoying our institutions, to cover the whole Western coast of Africa.

**ST. JOHNS (OR FACTORY) ISLAND FACTORY,**

Has been so lately formed as on the 28th of January, 1827. The purchase of this island has been already the subject of a part of more than one communication to the Board of Managers.—The island forms one of the most beautiful and advantageous sites for a settlement, which can well be desired or conceived. Embosomed in a majestic and navigable river—and approaching within two miles of its mouth—this river, of easy and safe entrance for vessels of 90 to 100 tons—abounding with fish, and having its course through a fertile and delicious, and, I am obliged to add, salubrious country—rising a few feet only over a narrow sandy beach, which skirts its margin on every side—possessing a rich and mellow soil—fanned sixteen hours in every twenty-four, even in the dry season, by a sea-breeze, tempered and sweetened in its passage up the river by the verdure which crowns its banks—nothing in the original, simple dress

of nature, I repeat it, can be imagined more delightful—and no residence in this country more eligible. The Colony, it will be recollected, now possesses this island, and the main land contiguous to it, on the North bank of the river, in *fee simple*.

Few objects relating to the advancement of your Colony, are, at the present time, nearer my heart than the formation of a settlement, consisting of worthy people, on this island. It is estimated to contain building lots, differing in size from a fourth to an half acre of ground, for 200 families. They will be furnished with plantation lands from the new purchase opposite the island. I have established a factory on Factory Island—and commenced the settlement of it, by fixing there, with ample privileges, a single private family from Monrovia.

J. ASHMUN.

February 10, 1827.

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### Letter from C. C. Harper, Esq.

BALTIMORE, JULY 15, 1827.

MY DEAR SIR: A plan has occurred to me, which, I think, may have the effect, if it can be carried into execution, of raising for the Society a large fund annually, and keeping public attention alive to our objects. Although it will require time and patience for its accomplishment, it appears to me to be not impracticable, nor even difficult. The idea is founded upon that, which you once suggested, of reviving the State Societies. It supposes them to be reorganized, wherever they formerly existed, and wherever not, established; and to have, as before, their Presidents, Vice-Presidents, Secretaries, Treasurers, and Boards of Managers. These officers should be selected, as heretofore, from among gentlemen of advanced age, conspicuous abilities, and high standing in the community. In addition to them, there ought to be a body of half a dozen, or a dozen, or more young men, known to be enthusiastic and active supporters of the cause of African Colonization, who might be called the State-Societies' Committees. Their duty would be to receive subscriptions, collect monies, correspond with each other,

superintend emigration, and give proper impulses to the public mind, in any other way they should deem expedient and the Board of Managers of the Society to which they are attached, might not disapprove of. By the Committees being composed of young men, and the higher offices filled by men more advanced in life, and distinguished for past or present services to their country or the cause, we shall obtain the authority of great and venerable names, as well as all the activity natural to persons striving to be useful: and while the caution of the old will thus be animated by the enthusiasm and spirit of the young, the inexperience and rashness of youth will be tempered by the prudence of age.

As many Auxiliaries as possible to each State Society, should be established in every town, village, and district of the state, and have a similar organization.

Having taken these preliminary steps, which are only the scaffolding of the edifice, the principal feature of the plan might readily be introduced. The Committees should enter immediately upon their duties, as soon as the State or Auxiliary State Society, to which they belong, might be formed; and induce all the friends of colonization, in their town, village, or district, to become members. The condition of membership should be the subscription of *one dollar* annually, to be paid on or about the Fourth of July, or any other period that the Parent Society at Washington might prefer. The subscription should not be five dollars for ten years, or twenty-five for life, or any other sum in advance; but *one dollar* each year, and no more.

There are thousands who will cheerfully give one dollar every year, but who would not, on any account or by any persuasion, give twenty-five dollars, or even five, at one time. Those few who can afford to give such sums, would probably persuade themselves (as we have seen in too many instances), that they had now done their proportion of the work, and dismiss the subject from their thoughts, and with it, all the zeal they might have felt in its behalf. But no man would refuse to give one dollar, even though he might never have reflected on the scheme for which it is solicited, or, having reflected, remain indifferent to its success: and certainly no member of a committee, with a proper sense of the goodness and usefulness of the design, would



hesitate to ask each of his friends, or acquaintance, for one dollar for its support. A very large sum might, I believe, be raised each year in every State, by these subscriptions alone; without taking into consideration what we should still continue to receive, in increasing abundance, from private contributions, the charity of religious societies and masonic orders, and legislative appropriation. This would not be an occasional gush, or fluctuating source of fortune, soon exhausted, or alluring us into expenses we might afterwards be unable to defray; but a steady copious stream, that must ever augment with population and benevolence, and with the gradual and certain progress of opinion in our favour.

In proportion as the State Societies shall be revived or established, and their numerous little Auxiliaries called into existence and due subordination and dependance, the Parent Society itself might receive a more effectual structure. There might be held, each year, in Washington, at some period during the session of the National Congress, a Congress of representatives from the State Societies and their various branches; each sending such numbers as the Parent Society might think advisable. Their compensation would be the greatest of rewards—the pleasure and merit of a benevolent act. As the matters to be submitted to their deliberation and decision, would not be of a nature to be easily or wilfully abused, nor of such vital importance to their employers, that they might (like political affairs) be dishonestly conducted, for dangerous or improper purposes, many of the Auxiliary Societies would often not care to be represented; confiding in the wisdom and virtue of those who should be sent by others: and as this meeting would be during the session of Congress and the Supreme Court, and at a season when multitudes from every part of the United States have occasion to visit the seat of government, there could be no difficulty, to those who might desire it, in procuring zealous and able representatives. Liberia would be under the special and peculiar care of the Congress or Convention; which would have the power of appropriating all funds collected for the Colonization cause, and of appointing its own officers and those of the Parent Society; that is, its President, Vice-Presidents, Treasurer, Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.

Thus would the attention and interest of the American people be won to our endeavours; and there would be created a greater readiness to give, when each contributor, having a share in the government of the Society and distribution of its funds, would feel more confidence in their being properly managed.

This reorganization of the Parent Society, however, does not necessarily follow from the revival or establishment of State and Auxiliary State Societies, and certainly does not in the least interfere with them, whether it be adopted now, or delayed, or be rejected, or be in fact impracticable.

If these remarks can be of any service to our cause, you may put them to whatever use you please, and give them whatever shape you think best adapted to our purposes.

With the highest respect, your servant and friend,

CHARLES C. HARPER.

Rev. R. R. GURLEY, *Sec. Am. Col. Soc.*

We publish the above letter entire not merely from respect to its author, (a gentleman entitled to distinguished praise for his services to our cause) but from a full conviction of the utility of the proposed plan, and of the importance of its early adoption throughout the country. The poverty and comparative imbecility of our Institution results we know, not from a prevailing hostility or indifference to its design and operations, but from the want of a well organized system, to excite and concentrate the public charity, and to serve constantly as a ready medium of communication between the Society and all the benevolent minds in our land. In a country like ours, where the funds of every charitable Institution must be made up of numerous small donations, no great enterprise of benevolence can be accomplished, unless the humane and the virtuous are brought to unite their energies, and to act with uniform and unceasing power. We recommend, therefore, the plan suggested in the preceding letter to all our friends, and cannot but express the hope, that it will be executed without delay. The success of this plan, it is obvious, must depend principally upon the efforts of the Committees. Nor is it less manifest that a State Society in each State of the Union, with a zealous and active Committee, would soon bring into well concerted action all the popular feeling which

exists favourable to African Colonization. We may further add, that the establishment of an AGENCY in connection with each State Society, would, it is believed, contribute greatly to its prosperity and the advancement of the general cause.

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### **Masonic Liberality.**

We have received from Thomas' Lodge, Monson, Mass. \$20 to aid the object of our Society. We extract the following, from the letter of the Committee, Messrs. Alfred Ely, E. Whitaker, and Abraham Hastnell, enclosing the donation: "We cannot avoid expressing to you, our cordial approbation of your Society, and our earnest desires for its prosperity. It aims, we think, to promote the good of our beloved country, while it labours to raise from the dust, and exalt to civil and social happiness, a degraded but interesting portion of the human family. It gives us much pleasure to learn, that it has secured the confidence and patronage of so many, who stand high in talents, in influence, in love of country, and in enlarged philanthropy, and indeed, among all the benevolent plans of the day, devised to ameliorate the condition of men, not one has more just claims to the support, or ought more liberally to receive the charities of every patriot and of every Christian.

"While we believe it to be the duty of all to aid this Society, we conceive that no class of persons ought to enter more readily into its object, and become its more steady and warm friends, than the Masonic family. Their charity should be as extensive as the world of mankind. To communicate the light of science and true religion, and transmit our free Institutions to Africa, and at the same time give a national and happy social existence to a population which must continue degraded in this land, and from which we have ground for apprehension; is certainly in accordance with the principles and worthy of the labours of our ancient and benevolent Fraternity.

"Our donation is a trifle. We hope it may be an earnest of more; and that all the Lodges in our country will make the interests of the Colonization Society a common cause, and embark a portion of their funds annually, to promote it. It is the cause of patriotism, humanity, benevolence, and human happiness."

## Intelligence.

### RECAPTURED AFRICANS.

The ship *Norfolk*, chartered by the United States Government to convey to Africa certain recaptured Africans, delivered over to the disposal of the Executive by a recent decree of the Supreme Court, sailed a few days since from Savannah for Liberia. Dr. Todsén embarked in this vessel, as the Agent for Government. These Africans (about 130, we believe,) constituted a majority of the whole number captured some years ago, in the *Gen. Ramirez*. The remainder, are, by the decree of the Court, given up to the Spanish claimants. It is painful to state, that by this decree, the families of three men, at least, have been sent to Africa, while they themselves are delivered over to the Spaniards. Unless redeemed by the charities of the humane, they must remain forever separated from those to whom they are bound by the strongest and tenderest ties. By prompt exertions, so distressing a calamity, we trust, will be prevented.

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Nathaniel C. Crenshaw, of Hanover county, Va. has recently accompanied sixty-five slaves, part of them emancipated by the will of his uncle, and the remainder by himself, to York, Penn. and placed them there in circumstances to obtain without difficulty, a comfortable livelihood. Among this number, were some of advanced age, whom he would gladly have supported in Virginia; but as they preferred accompanying their friends, he made a donation of about two hundred dollars to each. At present they are capable of maintaining themselves. Mr. Crenshaw is a warm friend to the Colonization Society, and has a number of slaves who are disposed to remove, and whom it is his purpose to send, to the Colony of Liberia. His liberality and magnanimity deserve the highest praise.

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### TERMINATION OF SLAVERY IN NEW YORK.

The existence of SLAVERY in the state of New York, terminated on the FOURTH of the present month. The day was cele-



brated by the people of colour in New York and Albany, without occasioning any of the disturbances that were apprehended, and with a propriety and order on their part, which did them great credit.

There are now *six* states, in which there are no slaves, viz: *Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, New York, and Ohio*. In 1820, there were in Rhode Island, 48 slaves; in Connecticut, 98; in Pennsylvania, 211; in Indiana, 190; in Illinois, 917. In some of these states there may be no slaves *now*; and in all of them, and in several others, provision has been made by law for the termination of slavery. In 1820, New York had 10,088 slaves. New Jersey, at the same time, had 7,557, and Delaware 4,509.

We copy the following abstract of the provisions of the New York Emancipating Law, from the Troy Sentinel.

1. All who were held as *slaves* previously to the 4th of July, of the present year, are absolutely and unconditionally emancipated.
2. The children of slaves, born after the 4th of July, 1799, and before the 31st of March, 1817, remain the *servants* of the owners of their mothers, and their representatives, "in the same manner as if such children had been bound to service by the overseers of the poor," viz. males until the age of 28 years, and females until the age of 25 years.
3. Children born of slaves since the 31st day of March, 1817, remain servants as aforesaid, until the age of 21 years, and no longer.
4. Children of *servants* are absolutely free, and their condition, *by law*, is the same as that of white children, except as to the qualifications for voting at elections.—[*Vermont Chronicle*.

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*Commemoration by the Africans.*—In accordance with the feelings expressed by the meeting of respectable coloured people, the proceedings of which were published in this paper; the 4th of July, the day when slavery ceased for ever in this state, was celebrated by the class of inhabitants most interested in the event, in an appropriate and highly becoming manner.

Zion Church, at the corner of Church and Leonard streets, was opened, and an oration delivered by Mr. William Hamilton, before the different societies of coloured persons. The church was ornamented with a portrait of Matthew Clarkson, one of John Jay, a portrait and a bust of Daniel D. Tompkins, and a bust of President Boyer. Many small banners and flags

were also displayed. Several hymns, written for the occasion, were sung.

On the 5th, the various societies, viz: The Mutual Relief, Wilberforce, Clarkson, Union, Brooklyn, &c. and a large body of coloured people from Brooklyn, and other towns in the state, to the number of between 3 and 4000, formed a line in Hudson square, and marched through the principal streets, under their respective banners, with music, and directed by a marshal on horseback, to Zion Church; where an oration was delivered by Mr. John Mitchell. The church was decorated with banners as the day before. The audience were remarkably well dressed, and conducted themselves in the procession with great propriety.—[*N. Y. D. Advertiser.*]

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*From the Report of the Church Missionary Society.*

In respect to the Mission at Sierra Leone, "the only part of the Society's operations which was shaded by doubt, darkness, and difficulty;" Mr. Raymond said, The labours of the Society there were principally directed to the liberated Africans. The congregation was composed of three thousand on the Sabbath, and about half the number on the week days: only here and there one of them consisted of white persons. The attention and serious deportment of these congregations, were truly delightful. The number of scholars was 1,900, the greater part of whom were the children of the liberated Africans. Their conduct, as well as their intellect, was generally very good, and fully equal to those of the poor people of this country. It should be borne in mind that they were in a foreign land, and that their teachers were foreigners, with the exception of a few native teachers. The latter afforded most valuable assistance. But for them, the Mission could not be maintained. Many of them were wanting, and he entreated his Christian friends to pray to "the great Lord of the harvest, that he would send forth more labourers." In the different villages, including Free Town, there were 440 communicants: and although the fact would not be concealed by him, that some few of those had fallen into sin, their moral conduct was, for the most part, such as to prove their genuine piety.

*Major Laing.*—The Pacha of Tripoli communicates the following from a letter of the Governor of Ghadames. "By the assistance and hospitable care of a merchant, he was enabled to reach Tombuctoo—but shortly after his arrival, the Fellahs, to the number of 30,000, demanded his death, 'to prevent christian nations from profiting by his information, to penetrate some day into those distant countries, for the purpose of enslaving them.' The Prince commanding at Tombuctoo, refused to deliver him up, and sent him out of the place privately, under an escort of fifteen of his own guard—the Fellahs, however, having discovered this, pursued him, and murdered both Major Laing and those who were guarding him.

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COLUMBUS, (Ohio,) JULY 12.—*Colonization Society.*—The People of this State are deeply interested in the success of this Society. We are suffering under many of the pernicious effects incident to a slave population, without any of the few benefits which are derived from holding slaves. Immense numbers of mulattoes are continually flocking, by tens, and by hundreds, into Ohio. Their fecundity is proverbial. They are worse than drones to society, and they already swarm in our land like locusts. This state of things calls loudly for legislative interference; and, whilst the Colonization Society rids us of a few, the Legislature ought to devise some mode, to prevent the People of this State, from suffering under nearly all the inconveniences and deleterious effects, consequent upon slave-holding.

[*State Journal.*]

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*Insurrection of Slaves in Georgia.*—A letter from Georgia, to a gentleman in this city, dated June 6, 1827, says, "A most dangerous and extensive insurrection of the blacks, was detected at Macon a few days since. They had banded together to the number of 300, and were supposed to be instigated and headed by a French emigrant from the Mississippi. His slaves were in the plot. They had only arrested one of the rebels. The whole of the others, with the Frenchman, have made their escape.

[*N. Y. Eng.*]

## Ethiopia shall stretch out her hands unto God.

This whole nation will, we trust, soon engage in her cause. To what work more noble, can the powers of this country be applied, than that of bringing up from darkness, debasement, and misery, a race of men; and shedding abroad over the wide territories of Africa, the light of science, freedom and Christianity? Humanity points to the thousand victims of the slave trade, and conjures us to aid in its suppression. Religion speaks with loftier tone—declares that all men are brethren;—that he who loves not his brother, cannot love God; that all men are equally bound to the service of the Almighty, and equally entitled to the good offices of each other; and that he who would not lay down his life for his brethren, has not ascended to the height of the Saviour's charity. Glorious thought! Christianity shall one day rule the world, and Africa be a bright and happy part of her dominions.

### Contributions

*To the American Colonization Society, from 1st July, to 25th July, 1827.*

Collections at following places, viz:

1st Presbyterian Church, Washington, D. C.....	\$ 16
Rev. Mr. Wilson's Church, Georgetown, D. C.....	11 02
„ „ Ryland's Church, Navy Yard, Washington,.....	7 86
„ „ Hanson's Methodist Episcopal Church, Baltimore,.....	29
„ „ Waugh's do. do. do.....	24 04
1st Presbyterian Church, Newark, N. J., per Rev. W. T. Hamilton,	35 87
6th do. do. Philadelphia, Pa., per Rev. Mr. Kennedy,	20
Unitarian Church, Washington, Rev. Mr. Little,.....	32 39
Shiloh Church, Milton, Pa., Rev. E. W. Junkins,.....	6
Park-street Church, Boston,.....	73
Rev. W. R. DeWitt's Church, Harrisburg, Pa.....	15 25
Methodist Church, Carlisle, Pa., per Rev. Mr. Slicer,.....	10
Christ Church, Washington, per Rev. Mr. Allen,.....	7 43
Rev. Doct. Balch's Church, Georgetown, D. C.....	20
„ Mr. Baker's do. Washington, D. C.....	9 49
„ S. Burts' Socy., Great Barrington, Mass. per D. Leavenworth,	10
In Jonesborough, Tenn., per D. A. Deadrick, Esq.....	26
Foundry Chapel, Washington, per Rev. Mr. Davis,.....	33 36
Baptist Church, Rockville, Md., per Rev. J. H. Jones,.....	7

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\$ 393 71



<i>Amount brought forward</i> , \$ 393 71	
St. John's Church, Washington, D. C., per Rev. Mr. Hawley,.....	7 64
Methodist Epis. Church, Leesburg, Va., per Rev. J. McIlhany,...	22 81
Springfield, New Jersey, per Rev. J. D. Paxton,.....	10
Donation by Thomas' Lodge, Monson, Massachusetts,.....	20
From the Repository,.....	18
From J. B. Magruder, Treasurer Auxiliary Society of Fluvanna co., Va., as follows, viz.	
By said Society,.....	\$ 51
Ladies of Louisa county,.....	12
Sundry individuals,.....	10
Gen. John H. Cocke,.....	10
John H. Cocke, Jr. Esq.,.....	5
Mrs. Cocke,.....	5
Repository,.....	2
	95
From W. L. M. & D. H. M.—two little boys in Virginia,.....	3
Th. P. Wilson, Esq. of Rockville, Md.,.....	10
Auxy. Society, Connelville, Pa., per Jos. Trevers, Esq.,.....	17
Thespian Society of do.,                   do.....	8
Adonijah Bidwell, Esq. of Hillsdae, New York,.....	10
Miss Anne Searle, Georgetown, D. C.,.....	1
Rev. J. D. Paxton, Springfield, New Jersey,.....	1
Rev. N. Bangs & J. Emory, Jr. of New York, as follows, viz:	
From Lansingburg & Waterford,...	\$ 5
New York,.....	36 16
New Haven & Hampden,.....	11 87
	50
From Moses Allen, of New York, as follows, viz:	
Collections last year at Oxford & Guilford, Che- nango county, N. York, per G. D. Wells,.....	\$ 18
Individuals at Fort Covington, N. York, per Rev. S. L. Crosby,.....	1 34
	19 34
From David I. Burr, Esq., Riehmond, Va.,.....	9
Collections in Methodist Church, Annapolis, per Rev. C. A. Davis,	14 59
In Rev. N. Calhoun's Church, Kenhawa, Va., per Js. A. Lewis,....	10
In Leacock Congregation, Lancaster, Pa.,.....	5
Private subscription,                   do.....	1
Society at Ware, Massachusetts, per Rev. Parson Cooke,.....	17
Repository,.....	39
Collections in Rev. J. G. Hamner's Church, Fayetteville, N. C.,....	10
In Rev. D. G. Field's Church, Stockbridge, Massachusetts,.....	17 41
	\$812 50

	<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$812 50
In Petersburg, Virginia, per G. P. Disosway, Esq.....	45	
In 1st Presbyterian Church, Salem, Mass., per M. Shepard, Esq... 35	35	
Per P. A. Johnson, of Morristown, N. Jersey, as follows, viz:		
Collections in Presbyterian Church,	\$33 25	
Donation from a Lady,.....	10	
do. from P. A. Johnson,.....	9 75	
For subscription to Repository, per do.	2	
		55
Per Rev. Chs. Webster, of Hempstead, Va.....	1	
		<u>\$948 85</u>

In our April number, page 64, \$110 25 are acknowledged as received from Baltimore. This should have been stated to be the balance which remained, after various expenditures, in the hands of the Committee who kindly aided in the outfit of the Doris in January.

The whole sum received by this Committee, was..... \$403 08

Of this sum, was collected in the Churches, (of the sum collected in each Church, we are not informed,)... \$243 08

The remainder was made up by the following private donations:

John Hoffman,.....	\$25
Wm. M'Donald & Sons,	20
James Bosley,.....	25
E. G. Ellicott & Co.....	5
L. Tiernan & Sons,.....	5
B. I. Cohen,.....	5
T. B. Morris,.....	5
Andrew Ellicott, .....	5
Peter Hoffman,.....	10
Rev. Mr. Robinson,.....	10
R B. Magruder,.....	5
E. J. Coale,.....	6
P. E. Thomas,.....	5
Evan Poultney,.....	5
Fridge & Morris,.....	10
Wm. W. Taylor,.....	5
Matthew Smith,.....	5
Thomas Ellicott,.....	5
	160

\$403 08



All communications relating to the African Repository, whether for insertion, requesting the work, or discontinuing it, should be *directed* to R. R. GURLEY, the Editor, and Secretary of A. C. S.

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☞ A number of Copies of the Sixth, Seventh, Ninth, and Tenth Annual Reports, are on hand, and will be sent to any Individuals, who may apply for them to R. R. GURLEY, Secretary.